

听说家里要来两个外国姐姐做客，一个来自法国，一个来自波兰。妈妈说这是上海市“一带一路”的活动，什么“一带一路”？我完全听不懂！

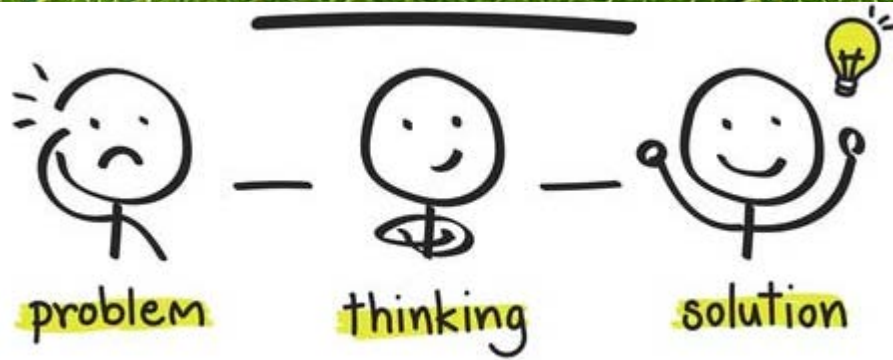
妈妈解释说，“一带”是指“新丝绸之路经济带”，主要是亚洲到欧洲的一些国家，而“一路”是指“海上丝绸之路”，包括从海上经过东南亚到非洲东海岸的国家。“一带一路”是我们中国提出的倡议，就是要和这些国家更和平友好的交流、一起发展大家的经济。这个暑假上海市邀请了很多“一带一路”国家的大学生来中国访问、到中国家庭做客，居委会希望我们家接待两个客人，那我今天可要做好小主人，让她们更好的了解中国！

早上，我和爸爸去居委会接她们，我发现外国人比我还“爱”迟到啊，说好八点半，九点多才来。一见到她们，我就用英语跟她们打招呼，结果陪她们一起来的翻译姐姐说：“她们的中文讲得很好，法国姐姐都通过了汉语六级呢”！我松了一口气，看来我们可以用中文轻松的讲话了。



一带一路与环境

BRI and Environment



想一想：

一帶一路的環境機遇和挑戰

What challenges and benefits does BRI bring to environment?

How can these challenges be overcome?

目标

New:

I can talk about environmental cause and effect

I can express agreement and disagreement

I can identify the green energy (renewable energy)

Review:

Student will be able to use “不但...而且...; 比如, ...造成bad effect; ...对...很重要; A对B有好处/坏处”

Final:

Students will research on what challenges and opportunities BRI bring to the environment.

Students will be able to debate the environmental pros and cons of BRI



生词和语法:

Vocabulary and Structures

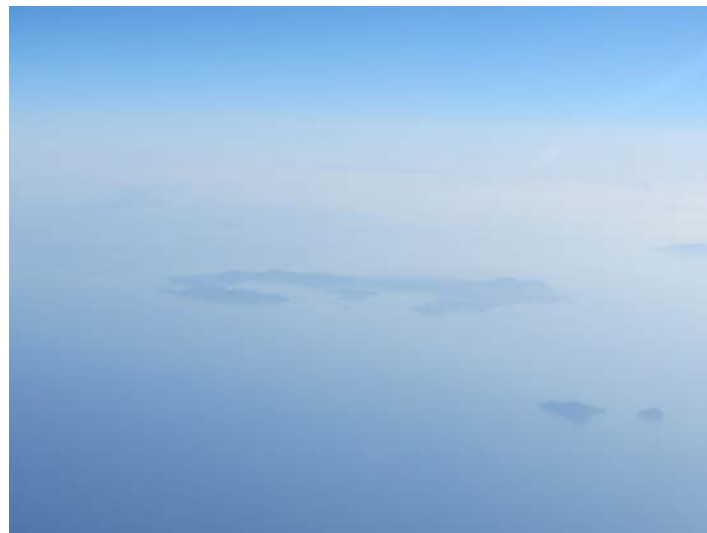
生词

1. 空气 (kōng qì) air; atmosphere
2. 污染 (wū rǎn) to pollute; to contaminate;
pollution; contamination
3. 严重 (yán zhòng) serious, grave
4. 造成 (zào chéng) to cause
5. 赞成 (zàn chéng) to approve

空气 (kōng qì) air; atmosphere

我不喜欢北京的空气质量。 = I
don't like Beijing's air quality.

这儿的空气真好！



污染 (wū rǎn) to pollute; to contaminate; pollution; contamination

空气污染 = air pollution

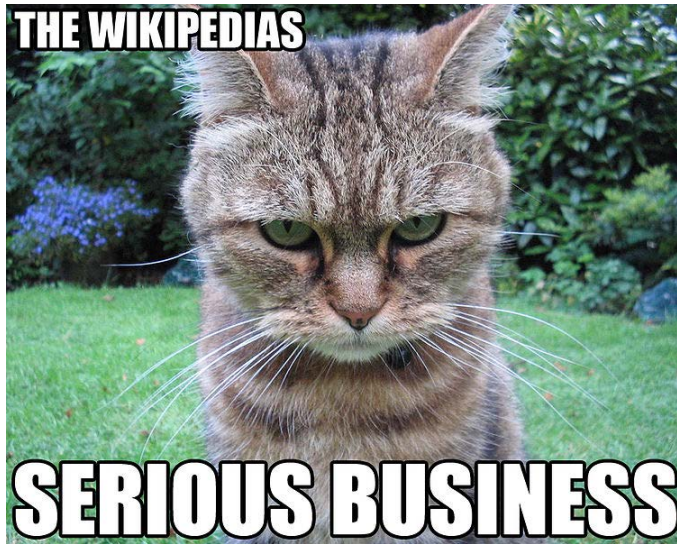
汽车不但要用很多能源，而且还对空气造成严重污染。



严重 (yán zhòng) serious, grave

这是一个严重的问题。 = This is a serious problem.

[TEXTBOOK] 汽车不但要用很多能源，而且还对空气造成严重污染。



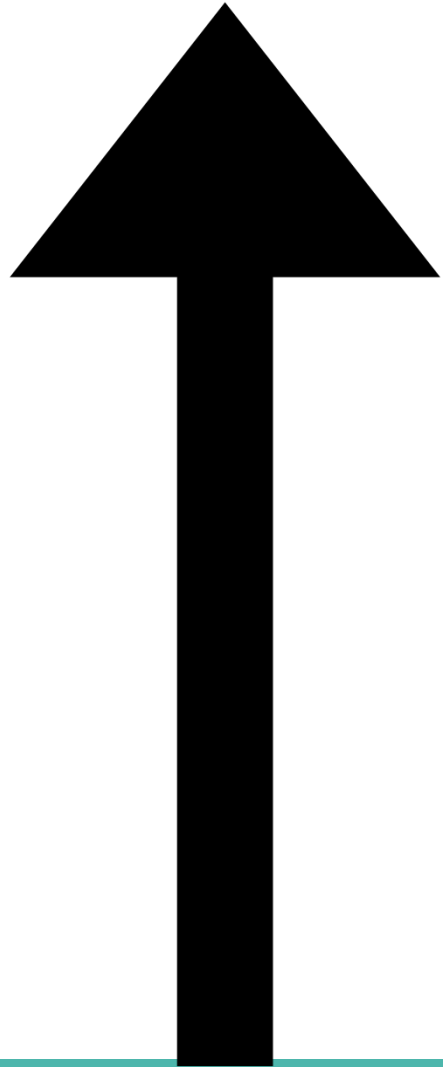
造成 (zào chéng) to cause; to give rise to [verb]

structure: subject A + 造成 + B situation

造成 is a verb. The **object of 造成 is usually a two -syllable noun** denoting an undesirable or unfavorable result. [see p. 197]

这个老师常常迟到，造成很坏的影响。 = This teacher has frequently been late, which cause a very negative impact.

汽车不但要用很多能源，而且还对空气造成严重污染。



赞成 (zàn chéng) to approve

赞成不赞成？我不赞成。 = Approve or not? I don't approve.

我赞成你的想法！



..... Silk Road
Economic Belt 21st Century Maritime
Silk Road



巴基斯坦



巴基斯坦:

巴基斯坦的居民担心：一带一路容易**造成**环境污染。未来会有**超过**7万辆**载重车**经过，可能**造成严重**空气污染。**政府**还要铺设铁路，穿越山脉，**而这很容易造成**山体滑坡，**破坏**生态平衡。

Source: 德国之声 <https://p.dw.com/p/2qnKJ>



赞成 (zàn chéng)

生词

1. 空气 (kōng qì) air; atmosphere
2. 污染 (wū rǎn) to pollute; to contaminate;
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Activity 0 : Vocabulary and Grammar Tic Tac Toe

1. Work in Pairs
2. [Search tic tac toe on Google](#) (each pair only need one device)
3. When you accurately make a sentence using the vocabulary from the box, you can mark the same spot on your tic tac toe board

https://docs.google.com/document/d/188tGC74YXDEUPcXC5IDEWQhTi-AOs_Tq2HXsqhIkK4E/edit?usp=sharing

赞成	严重	A对B有好处/坏处
污染	空气	越来越
担心	造成..	不但...而且...

Activity 1 : Turn and Talk (记者&巴基斯坦居民)

记者问一问:巴基斯坦居民赞成不赞成一带一路, 为什么?



载重车 zàizhòng



山体滑坡
shāntǐhuápō



生态 shēngtài

经济纵横

环境污染、土地被占？"一带一路"惹狐疑

在巴基斯坦，中国的"一带一路"和中巴经济走廊计划广受欢迎。但是，该国北部地区人们却忧虑这些项目所带来的土地被占和社会矛盾。



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巴基斯坦最北部的特别行政区吉尔吉特-巴尔蒂斯

功课：

-学习生词

-[读文章](#) (chrome extention)

1. 哪一段是我们今天学的内容？
2. 除了环境问题以外，巴基斯坦居民还担心什么问题？
3. Pop quiz: reading comprehension and vocabulary



绿色一带一路

目标

New:

Students will be able to talk about environmental cause and effect

Students will be able to identify the green energy (renewable energy)

Students will be able to express agreement and disagreement

Review:

Student will be able to use “不但...而且...； 比如， ...造成bad effect； ...对...很重要； A对B有好处/坏处”

Final:

Students will research on what challenges and opportunities BRI bring to the environment.

Students will be able to debate the environmental pros and cons of BRI

生词

1. 能源 (néng yuán) energy; energy source
2. 减少 (jiǎn shǎo) to reduce; to decrease; to lessen
3. 石油 (shí yóu) petroleum; oil
4. 煤 (méi) coal
5. 太阳能 (tài yáng néng) solar energy; solar power
6. 风 (fēng) wind
7. 风能 (fēng néng) wind power
8. 水电 hydroelectricity
9. 节约 (jié yuē) to economize; to save; to conserve

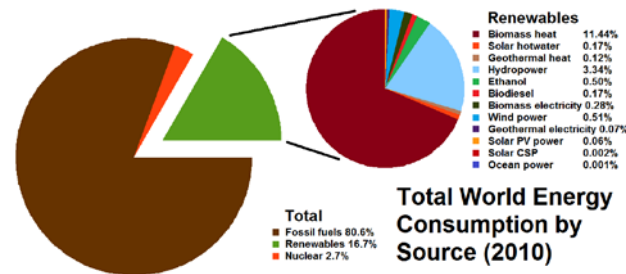
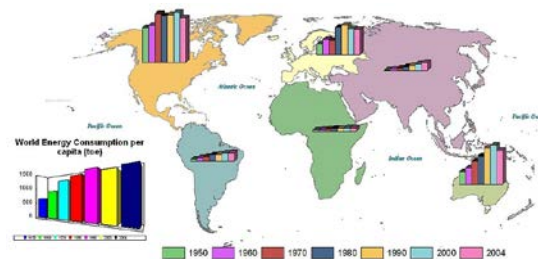
生词

1. 有益 (yǒu yì) beneficial; useful
2. verb+于 (yú) to, for, toward
[preposition]
3. 有益于 (yǒu yì yú) beneficial to/for
4. 利用 (lì yòng) to use; to utilize; to take
advantage of

能源 (néng yuán) energy; energy source

这种汽车虽然比较贵，但是非常节约能源。=
Although this type of car is fairly expensive,
but it really saves a lot of energy.

[TEXTBOOK] 还要让大家知道，如果再继续浪费
能源，继续污染环境，后果会不堪设想。



减少 (jiǎn shǎo) to reduce; to decrease; to lessen

我们都应该随手关灯，节约用水，减少对能源的浪费。 = We should all without extra effort close lights, save water use, and reduce our energy waste.

[TEXTBOOK] 对，现在中国超市不给塑料袋，要自己买，所以很多人都自己带包，这样一年不知道能减少多少白色污染！



石油 (shí yóu) petroleum; oil

literally, “stone oil.” 石 = stone , 油 = oil 。
Specifically refers to the fossil fuel
petroleum, as opposed to cooking oil or
other types of oil.

中国石油 = PetroChina, one of the
branches of Sinpoec, the largest state-
owned oil and gas companies in the
world.

世界上哪地方的石油很多？ = Where in the
world is there a lot of oil?



煤 (méi) coal

煤矿(kuàng) = coal mine

[TEXTBOOK] 如果全世界都利用太阳能和风能，那能节约多少石油和煤啊！



太阳能

(tài yáng néng) solar energy; solar power

太阳 = sun , 能 = 能源 =
energy

可以用太阳能来做什么？
= What can we use
solar energy for?

[TEXTBOOK] 如果全世界
都利用太阳能和风能，那
能节约多少石油和煤啊！

China Just Built A 250-Acre Solar Farm Shaped Like A Giant Panda



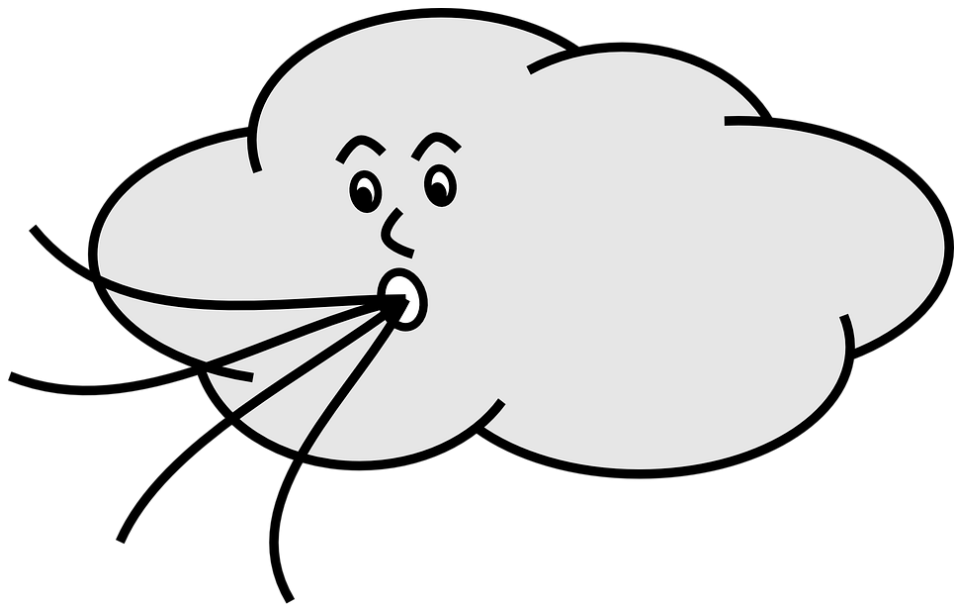
Trevor Nace Contributor

Jul 25, 2017, 09:45am • 42,308 views • #WhoaScience



风 (fēng) wind

[TEXTBOOK]如果全世界都利用太阳能和风能，那能节约多少石油和煤啊！



风能 (fēng néng) wind power

风 = wind ， 能 = 能源 = energy

[TEXTBOOK] 如果全世界都利用太阳能和风能，那能节约多少石油和煤啊！



发电 (fā diàn) to generate electricity

发电厂 = power plant

环保比较好的国家用什么发电呢？很少用煤来发电。
= What do countries that protect the environment well use to generate electricity? They seldom use coal to generate electricity.

[TEXTBOOK] 要是自行车能利用太阳能发电，那多酷啊！



水电 (diàn) Hydroelectricity

水电站

世界**20**大水电站，中国有**11**座。



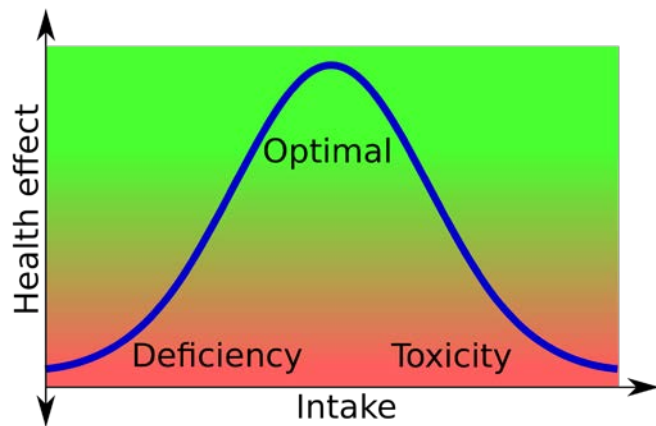
有益于 (yǒu yì yú) beneficial to/for

“subject A + 有益 + 于 + subject B” = subject A is (beneficial) for subject B

多听录音，有益于中文学习。 = Listening to recordings more helps [you] learn Chinese.

体育运动有益于生体健康。 = Sports are beneficial to your health.

[TEXTBOOK]大家马上就同意了，觉得骑自行车又能锻炼省体，又省钱，而且有益于环境保护。



利用 (lì yòng) to use; to utilize; to take advantage of

sub + 利用 + object + verb
[i.e. to do smth]

[TEXTBOOK] 要是自行车能利用太阳能发电，那多酷啊！



后果 (hòu guǒ) consequence; fallout; aftermath [noun]

喝酒以后开车会有非常严重的后果。 = Driving a car after drinking will have very serious consequences.

生病了以后马上去看医生，不然的话后果可能很不好。 = After you get you sick you should see the doctor right away, otherwise the consequences might be bad.

[TEXTBOOK] 还要让大家知道，如果再继续浪费能源，继续污染环境，后果会不堪设想。



绿色一带一路

中国一直在寻求绿色投资机遇，比如在巴基斯坦的太阳能和水电项目，以及大规模的铁路网建设等等。

巴基斯坦



ACTIVITY: Reading Jigsaw



1. Divide students into 2 jigsaw “expert” groups. Each “expert” group will be assigned one passage to read and answer the questions.
2. Each student reads the assigned passage and answers the questions individually.
3. After reading the passage and answering the questions, student will meet in their “expert” group to discuss the main points of the article and the answers to the questions. They will rehearse the presentation they will make to their “teaching” group.
4. Students will be placed “teaching” groups. A “teaching group” consists of students who read the different passages.
5. Each students presents her or his article to the group and answer the questions. Other student in the group should ask clarification questions.

中国协助巴基斯坦建造全球最大太阳能电站

佐费恩·易卜·拉欣

Read in English



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评论

07.09.2015

中国公司正在旁遮普沙漠中建造规模巨大的太阳能电站，这会解决巴基斯坦不断加剧的能源危机的最有效方式吗？



1. 段落大意
2. 总结你所读到的内容
3. 在这篇文章里，太阳能电站会对巴基斯坦的环境带来什么影响？

source :

<https://www.chinadialogue.net/article/show/single/china-helps-pakistan-build-worlds-largest-solar-farm>

三峡电力在巴基斯坦投资150亿美元



中国长江三峡集团公司是中国最大的水电开发商

1. 段落大意
2. 总结你所读到的内容
3. 请想一想水电站会对巴基斯坦的环境带来什么影响？

Source : BBC 中文

https://www.bbc.com/zhongwen/simp/china/2011/04/110407_china_engery_paki.shtml



ACTIVITY: Think and Jot

写一写: 一带一路对巴基斯坦的环境的影响。



Play Cards Conversation Moves

说一说：一带一路对巴基斯坦的环境的影响。

(The person who first finishes her cards will win)

Project 1 : 一带一路对全球环境的影响

Research: What challenges and benefits does BRI bring to environment?



How to talk about the pros and cons of the BRI

Chapter 4: Vocabulary

1. 辩论 (biàn lùn) [v/n]; debate, to debate
2. 影响 (yǐng xiǎng) [v/n]; to influence, influence
3. 利大于弊 (lì dà yú bì) "Benefit greater than the harm "[大于=greater than]
4. 弊大于利 (bì dà yú lì) "Harm greater than the benefit" [大于=greater than]

辩论 (biàn lùn) [v/n]; debate, to debate

- Similar to “讨论” but more formal and organized
- 辩论比赛 / 辩论赛 = debate competition
- 辩论队 (duì) = debate team



影响 (yǐng xiǎng) [v/n]; to influence, influence

一带一路影响我们的环境 = BRI influences our environment

- A对B有影响 (A has an influence on B)
- A对B有**正面的**影响 (A has an influence on B)
- A对B有**负面的**影响 (A has an influence on B)



利大于弊 (lì dà yú bì) "Benefit greater than the harm "[大于=greater than]

- 利 = benefit, 大 = bigger, 于 = than, 弊 = harm
- “一带一路对俄利大于弊” = The BRI Has an Overall Positive Influence on Russia



弊大于利 (bì dà yú lì) "Harm greater than the benefit" [大于=greater than]

- 弊 = harm , 大 = bigger , 于 = than , 利 = benefit
- “一带一路对环境的影响是弊大于利”
= The BRI Has an Overall Negative Influence on the environment



活动: 辩论

- 一带一路对环境的影响**弊大于利**还是**利大于弊**?

辩论队1: 弊大于利

辩论队2: 利大于弊